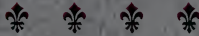


157

VISIT OF  
**FRENCH PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS**  
TO  
LONDON.

OCTOBER 9, 10, 11, 12, 1904.









### REFERENCE.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 Hotel Russell                          | 9 King's College Hospital |
| 2 Examination Hall (Victoria Embankment) | 10 London "               |
| 3 Royal College of Surgeons              | 11 St. Mary's "           |
| 4 The French Hospital                    | 12 Middlesex "            |
| 5 St. Bartholomew's Hospital             | 13 St. Thomas's "         |
| 6 Charing Cross "                        | 14 University College "   |
| 7 St. George's "                         | 15 Westminster "          |
| 8 Guy's "                                | 16 Royal Free "           |

- |   |
|---|
| 17 University of London (Imperial Institute)                          |
| 18 Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine (Chelsea Bridge Road)      |
| 19 Imperial Cancer Laboratories (Examination Hall)                    |
| 20 National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic (Queen's Square) |
| 21 Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormond Street)                   |
| 22 Victoria Hospital for Children (Tite Street, Chelsea)              |
| 23 Samaritan Free Hospital (Marylebone Road)                          |
| 24 Chelsea Hospital for Women   |

- |  |
|--|
| 25 Queen Charlotte's Hospital (Marylebone Road)                  |
| 26 Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (City Road)                  |
| 27 Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (Brompton) |
| 28 Alexandra Hip Hospital (Queen's Square)                       |
| 29 St. Peter's Hospital for Stone (Covent Garden)                |
| 30 St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula (City Road)                   |
| 31 The Medical Graduates' College (Chenies Street, Gower Street) |
| 32 Hotel Cecil   |





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OF  
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TO  
LONDON,  
OCTOBER 9TH—12TH, 1904.

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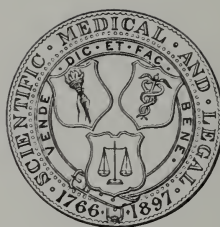
PROGRAMME

PREPARED BY THE LONDON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



BUREAUX DES RENSEIGNEMENTS :

- (1) EXAMINATION HALL, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT (à cinq minutes de Charing Cross Station), 9 a.m. à 5 p.m., October 10th—12th.
- (2) HOTEL RUSSELL (*entrée, Bernard Street*), Russell Square, 9 a.m. à 5 p.m.



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# DIARY.



**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9th.**

8.30 p.m.—Reception by the London Executive Committee at the Hotel Russell (*Bernard Street entrance*), Russell Square.

All visitors are particularly requested to attend on this occasion in order that their names and their addresses in London may be registered.

Information as to hospitals, laboratories, and other institutions will be supplied, and visitors will be invited to inscribe their names on the lists of institutions which they may specially wish to see.



**MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th.**

- 10 a.m.      Royal College of Surgeons of England. Reception by the President and Council. Inspection of the College Museum including the Hunterian Collection (p. 13).  
Visitors will be received at Charing Cross Hospital (p. 16), and King's College Hospital (p. 18) after the Reception at the Royal College of Surgeons.
- 12 noon.      Luncheon given by the Editors of *The Lancet* to 50 visitors.
- 2 p.m.      Visit to St. Bartholomew's Hospital (p. 15).  
Visitors will also be received at—  
The National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic (p. 28), 2 p.m.  
The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street (p. 29), 2 p.m.  
Royal Free Hospital (p. 23), 2 p.m.  
West London Hospital and Post-Graduate College (p. 35), 2.30 p.m.  
London School of Tropical Medicine (p. 37), 3 p.m.  
Medical Graduates College (p. 36), 4 p.m.
- 9.30 p.m.    Reception by Dr. and Mrs. Dundas Grant.



## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th.

- 9.30 a.m. Visit to the French Hospital (p. 13).
- 10 a.m. The Laboratories of the University of London  
(p. 24).  
The Conservator of the Royal College of Surgeons'  
Museum will receive any visitors who may wish  
to pay a second visit.  
Visitors will be received at the following hospitals  
during the morning :
- Charing Cross Hospital (p. 16).
  - King's College Hospital (p. 18).
  - St. Mary's Hospital (p. 19).
  - Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (p. 31).
  - Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (p. 31).
  - Islington Poor Law Infirmary, Highgate (p. 37)  
(10 a.m. to 12).
- 12 noon. Reception by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine  
of the University of London and Mrs. Butlin at a  
Déjeuner at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métro-  
pole, Whitehall Place.
- 2 p.m. Visits to Guy's Hospital (p. 17).  
St. Thomas's Hospital (p. 20).  
Visitors will also be received at the following hos-  
pitals :
- Middlesex Hospital (p. 20).
  - Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip  
Disease (p. 34).
  - The Samaritan Free Hospital for Women  
(p. 30).
  - St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula (p. 35), 2.30  
p.m.
  - West London Hospital (p. 35), 2.30 p.m.
  - Medical Graduates' College (p. 36), 4 p.m.



**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12th.**

- 10 a.m.      The Imperial Cancer Laboratories (p. 25).  
                  The Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine (p. 25)  
                  Charing Cross Hospital (p. 16).  
                  King's College Hospital (p. 18).  
                  Chelsea Hospital for Women (p. 30).  
                  The Royal College of Surgeons' Museum (p. 13).
- 11.45 a.m.   Train leaves Liverpool Street Station for visit to  
                  Pathological Laboratory of London County  
                  Council Asylums at Claybury (limited to a  
                  party of 30 invited guests) (p. 26).
- 1.30 p.m.    Visit to Royal Free Hospital (p. 23).
- 2 p.m.        Visits to the London Hospital (p. 18).  
                  St. George's Hospital (p. 17).  
                  University College Hospital (p. 22).  
                  St. Peter's Hospital for Stone (p. 34).
- 2.30 p.m.    Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest,  
                  Brompton (p. 32).  
                  Victoria Hospital for Children (p. 29).  
                  West London Hospital (p. 35).
- 4 p.m.        Medical Graduates' College (p. 36).
- 4.30 p.m.    Meeting of Dermatological Society of London at  
                  11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square (p. 39).
- 7.15 p.m.    Banquet offered to all the visitors by the London  
                  Executive Committee at the Hotel Cecil, Strand.



## APERÇU

SUR LES

## INSTITUTIONS MÉDICALES DE LONDRES.

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D'après les lois de 1858 et de 1886 personne ne peut légalement pratiquer la médecine dans le Royaume de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande à moins que son nom ne soit inscrit sur le MEDICAL REGISTER, tenu et publié par le General Medical Council. Les universités du Royaume Uni confèrent des degrés en médecine et en chirurgie, et les COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS et SURGEONS à Londres, Edinburgh, Glasgow, et Dublin, ainsi que les SOCIETIES OF APOTHECARIES de Londres et Dublin, confèrent des licences donnant droit à l'inscription sur le MEDICAL REGISTER.

A Londres il y a une Université et deux ROYAL COLLEGES. THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON fut fondé en 1518. THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND date de 1800. Ces deux collèges, agissant d'accord, confèrent des diplômes qui, ensemble, donnent droit à la registration. THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS possède un vaste Musée, ainsi qu'une grande Bibliothèque beaucoup fréquentée par ses Membres. Jusqu'à 1900 THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON était un corps examinateur seulement. Elle n'enseignait pas. Cette année là elle fut réorganisé, et UNIVERSITY et KING'S COLLEGES ainsi que les neuf écoles médicales indépendantes devinrent des collèges ou des écoles constituantes de l'Université. Les bâtiments de l'Université forment une partie de l'IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington. Ils contiennent un UNIVERSITY LABORATORY OF ADVANCED PHYSIOLOGY, mais, à présent l'Université est dans une période de transition, et il existe encore à Londres douze écoles médicales dans lesquelles un étudiant



peut recevoir l'instruction dans tous les sujets du curriculum (cinq ans) à savoir :

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.  
 Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.  
 St. George's Hospital Medical School.  
 Guy's Hospital Medical School.  
 King's College Faculty of Medicine.  
 London Hospital Medical School.  
 St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.  
 Middlesex Hospital Medical School.  
 St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.  
 University College Faculty of Medicine.  
 Westminster Hospital Medical School.  
 London School of Medicine for Women.

Un nombre considérable d'étudiants commencent leurs études aux Universités, soit à Oxford soit à Cambridge, ou ils passent trois ans (anatomie, physiologie, pharmacologie). Ensuite ils se rendent à une école médicale à Londres pendant deux ou plus (généralement trois) ans (médecine, chirurgie, gynécologie, pathologie).

Les hôpitaux de Londres sont tous ou dotés (ex. gr. St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's) ou entretenus par des donations volontaires.

Outre les hôpitaux ayant des écoles médicales, il existe dix hôpitaux généraux à Londres, dont deux, THE WEST LONDON HOSPITAL et THE TOTTENHAM HOSPITAL ont des POST GRADUATE COLLEGES. Il y a aussi THE LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE en association avec THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL. Il y a aussi plusieurs hôpitaux spéciaux dans la plupart desquels on donne de l'instruction clinique. Il y a beaucoup de DISPENSARIES dans les différents quartiers de Londres, entretenus par les contributions volontaires.

Londres ne possède pas de polycliniques. L'institution nommé THE MEDICAL GRADUATES COLLEGE AND POLYCLINIC, est, ainsi que son titre le démontre, un Collège où les docteurs qui ont pratiqué la médecine pendant un certain temps peuvent renouveler et étendre leur connaissances en assistant aux cours et aux démonstrations.

L'ancienne CITY OF LONDON couvre un petit espace (673 acres). Pendant la journée elle a une vaste population (358,000), tandis que la nuit, sa population diminue au chiffre d'environ 27,000. Elle est gouvernée par le LORD MAYOR et



la Corporation de Londres. L'hôpital le plus ancien de Londres ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S fondé par Rahere en 1123, est situé au dedans de ses bornes. THE CITY possède un asyle des aliénés et un POOR LAW INFIRMARY.

Le COUNTY OF LONDON ou "GREATER LONDON" couvrant une étendue de plus de 74,000 acres (environs 30,000 hectares) avec une population de plus de 4,500,000 est gouverné par le London County Council. L'étendue du County of London est subdivisée en municipalités, dont il y a 28. Chaque municipalité possède un POOR LAW INFIRMARY, administrés par une Commission elue par les contribuables (BOARD OF GUARDIANS). Ces institutions sont pour la reception des PAUPERS, c'est-à-dire les pauvres déclarés être tels sous les provisions du POOR LAW, une série compliquée de lois et de décrets ayant son origine au dix-septième siècle. Il y a 30 ou 40 ans les POOR LAW INFIRMARIES n'étaient que des asiles pour les infirmes. Depuis lors, ils ont été, pour la plupart, remplacés par des bâtiments qui sont, au fait, des grands hôpitaux, bien construits et bien installés.

Les Asyles des Aliénés de GREATER LONDON sont maintenus par le COUNTY COUNCIL. Il y a neuf asyles avec un total de presque 17,000 lits. Chaque asyle est dirigé par un Médecin-Directeur sous la direction générale de l'ASYLUMS COMMITTEE. Ce Comité possède à Claybury, Essex, un laboratoire pathologique. Il maintient aussi une colonie industrielle à Ewell, près d'Epsom, pour les épileptiques aliénés (hommes 266, femmes 58).

Outre les asyles du COUNTY COUNCIL il y a deux hôpitaux pour les aliénés à Londres, BETHLEHEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, fondé en 1247, et ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, fondé en 1751. Tous les deux possèdent des dotations, et reçoivent les malades à un prix modéré.

Les hôpitaux pour les maladies infectieuses, au nombre de quatorze avec 7600 lits, sont maintenus par le METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, un conseil nommé par les BOARDS OF GUARDIANS et le LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Ministère). The METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD maintient aussi cinq hospices pour les enfants imbeciles et arriérés, avec 6600 lits.

D. W.







## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

**Situated** in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**Reached** on the north side by the Central London Electric Railway to the British Museum Station ;  
by omnibus to Holborn Turnstile ;  
on the south side by Metropolitan Railway to Temple Station ;  
by omnibus to Chancery Lane.

Lincoln's Inn Fields is within ten minutes' walk of Russell Square and the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

The President and Members of the Council of the College will receive the visitors on Monday morning, *October 10th*, at 10 *a.m.*, when it is hoped that all the visitors will attend.

Professor CHARLES STEWART, Conservator of the museum, will be in attendance, and visitors will have the opportunity of inspecting the museum of the College, including the Hunterian Collection. Professor STEWART will also receive parties of visitors on *Tuesday and Wednesday, October 11th and 12th*, at 10 *a.m.*

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## THE FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

*(Open to all foreigners speaking French.)*

**Situated** at 172, Shaftesbury Avenue.

**Reached** on foot from Russell Square, or by omnibus from Charing Cross.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th*, at 9.30 *a.m.*

L'Hôpital Français, fondé à Londres en 1867, a pour but de



procurer les secours de la médecine aux Français et à tous les Etrangers pauvres parlant français, sans distinction de religion et de nationalité.

L'hôpital ne possédait à l'origine que 16 lits, en 1878 il fut agrandi et le nombre de ses lits porté à 34, mais cet agrandissement devint bientôt lui-même insuffisant, et le Comité, encouragé par ses succès passés, décida de bâtir un nouvel hôpital digne de la France et de la Colonie Française.

Le nouveau bâtiment, élevé par des donations privées, fût inauguré par Monsieur Waddington, Ambassadeur de France, le 3 Juillet, 1890.

Cet hôpital est un exemple de ce que peut faire l'initiative privée. Il contient 70 lits de malades, des salles spéciales de médecine et de chirurgie, deux de maternité, une pour les enfants, une salle d'opérations, deux salles de consultations pour les malades externes, et une pharmacie.

Les principes essentiels de sanitation spéciale des hôpitaux ont été étudiés avec soin. L'air, l'eau, et la lumière y sont abondamment fournis : l'aération des salles est assurée jour et nuit par un nouveau système de ventilation agissant automatiquement, une température uniforme est entretenue dans toutes les parties de l'hôpital par des conduits d'eau chaude. La lumière électrique a remplacé celle du gaz qui corrompt l'atmosphère des salles de malades.

Les principaux médecins français de Londres et plusieurs éminents praticiens anglais donnent généreusement leurs services, purement gratuits, aux malades de l'hôpital, avec l'assistance de sœurs infirmières et d'un médecin résident.

Les installations générales sont excellentes, l'ordre et l'économie règnent partout, et, bien que les provisions soient toutes de première qualité, la moyenne du prix de la nourriture quotidienne n'atteint pas lfr. 25 par malade.

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## GENERAL HOSPITALS.

### ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in Smithfield.

**Reached** by the Central London Electric Railway to the Post Office Station ;

by the Metropolitan Railway to Aldersgate Street Station ;

by omnibus to Giltspur Street, Holborn Viaduct.

Visitors will be received on *Monday, October 10th, at 2 p.m.*

St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in 1123 by Rahere, a canon regular of St. Austin, who also established the Priory of St. Bartholomew. The hospital has always stood upon the present site, and from the foundation has been a hospital for the sick poor, and not merely an almshouse, like most of the old hospitals in England. At the Reformation the revenues of the hospital came into the possession of King Henry VIII and for a few years its charitable work was suspended. It was refounded in 1544 by Royal Charter at the urgent entreaty of the citizens of London. Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was physician from 1609 to 1643, and Percival Pott was surgeon from 1744 to 1787. John Hunter was one of Pott's pupils.

The hospital forms a quadrangle, and was erected between the years 1729 and 1760. The wards have undergone little structural alteration since they were built, though ground is now being cleared to enable the hospital to be gradually rebuilt on its present site. The service consists of 744 beds. Of these 231 are allotted to medical cases, 335 to surgical cases, 32 to diseases of women, 25 to diseases of the eye, 51 to general and isolation cases. A Convalescent Home at Swanley, in Kent, is attached to the hospital, and contains 70 beds. During the year 1903, 7264 in-patients were treated, and 137,305 out-patients. Many of the medicines are actually manufactured from the crude drugs, and the Apothecaries' Shop, where more than 1000 prescriptions for the out-patients alone are daily made up, is well worth a visit. A large and complete



Medical School is attached to the hospital, in which are upwards of 600 students. There is also a Home for the Training of Nurses.

Every visitor should see the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, situated less than fifty yards from the gate of the hospital. The church is one of the finest pieces of ancient architecture in London. It is coeval with the hospital, and contains the tomb and effigy of Rahere, the founder. On the way to the church a memorial tablet is passed in the outer wall of the hospital, erected to the memory of some who were burnt in Smithfield, martyrs to their faith. The Rector, Sir Borradaile Savory, will conduct visitors over the Church on Monday, October 10th, between 3 and 4 p.m.

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#### CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

**Situated** close to Charing Cross Railway Station. Entrance in Agar Street, Strand.

**Reached** by the District Railway to Charing Cross Station; by omnibus to Agar Street, Strand.

Visitors will be received on *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 10th, 11th, and 12th, at 10 a.m.*

Visitors to Charing Cross Hospital at the present time will be principally interested in the new buildings which have been completed during the last few weeks. They include Surgical Wards, Operating Theatres, a Clinical Laboratory, a complete suite of Out-Patient rooms, a number of departments for different specialities, a Nurses' Home, a central staircase with electric lifts, etc.

Interesting cases—medical, surgical, and gynaecological—are always to be found in the wards.

The museum of the Medical School connected with the hospital contains many valuable specimens.

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### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

**Situated** at Hyde Park Corner.

**Reached** by omnibus to Hyde Park Corner ;  
by the Metropolitan Railway to Victoria Station.

Visitors will be received on *Wednesday, October 12th, at 2 p.m.*

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL of St. George's Hospital has been rendered famous by a series of illustrious physicians and surgeons, the best known of whom are John Hunter, Matthew Baillie, Thomas Young, and Benjamin Brodie. Edward Jenner was one of its pupils.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST in the hospital: Besides the wards and special departments, visitors will be interested in inspecting the operating theatres.

THE MUSEUM contains many valuable specimens, the most remarkable of which are those devoted to the injuries and diseases of bones, and among other relics, the hide of the cow from which Jenner obtained his first supply of vaccine, and the half-sovereign extracted from the trachea of the celebrated engineer, Brunel, who, as is well known, was of French birth.

THE POST-MORTEM ROOM has recently been rebuilt, and is provided with a modern refrigerating apparatus.

THE SCHOOL is also furnished with a Bacteriological Laboratory and a complete micro-photographic apparatus.

### GUY'S HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in St. Thomas's Street, London Bridge, S.E.

**Reached** from Russell Square district by Central London Electric Railway (Museum Station) to London Bridge Station, changing at the Bank ;  
from Charing Cross Station to London Bridge.

On *Tuesday, October 11th*, the Physicians and Surgeons of Guy's Hospital will show their French colleagues over the hospital. Visitors are requested to arrive at Guy's Hospital



not later than 2.30 p.m., when they will be received in the Court Room by the Treasurer and Staff.

Any visitors who would like to attend the visits of the Physicians and Surgeons in the wards, or to be present at operations on Monday at 2 p.m., will be welcome.

Guy's Hospital is a General Hospital and contains over 600 beds. There is attached to it a Medical School. Besides the medical and surgical wards and the usual special departments, noteworthy features are the Museum, with its wax models, the Gordon Pathological Laboratory, the Dental Department and School, the Nursing Home, and the Residential College for students.

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#### KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in the immediate vicinity of Lincoln's Inn Fields and behind the Royal College of Surgeons.

**Reached** by the same route as the Royal College of Surgeons.

Visitors will be received on *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 10th, 11th, and 12th, at 10 a.m.*

The hospital contains 220 beds, and there are always cases of interest in the wards. The members of the Staff will be pleased to show visitors the most interesting of these cases.

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#### THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

**Situated** at Mile End, Whitechapel, E.

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway, to Whitechapel Station.

Visitors will be received on *Wednesday, October 12th, at 2 p.m.*

It is proposed to commence with a visit to the Receiving Room, where all patients who require hospital aid are first attended; after that, the Out-Patients' Department, lately completed at a cost of £70,000, where the Finsen Light Depart-



ment, containing one large Finsen arc lamp and four small ones, presented by Her Majesty the Queen, will be inspected.

The other Special Departments, including the X-Ray, Eye, Throat, and Massage Rooms, will also be visited.

On returning to the hospital, a visit will be paid to the Operating Theatres, five in number, the gift of one donor, costing £13,000. In conclusion, the visitors will pass through one or two of the wards, which lately have been re-decorated.

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### ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in Praed Street, Paddington.

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway to Praed Street or Edgware Road Stations;

by the Central London Electric Railway to Lancaster Gate Station;

by omnibus to Praed Street.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 a.m.*

The hospital at present contains 281 beds; with the opening of the new (Clarence) wing, now almost completed, the number will be increased to 360.

The main building of the hospital faces Cambridge Place, the Clarence Wing abuts on Praed Street, and the Medical School buildings (including the Pathological Laboratory and Museum) are approached from South Wharf Road.

On *Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 a.m.*, Dr. E. A. Wright, assisted by Dr. W. Bulloch, will give a demonstration "On the Treatment of Tuberculosis and Staphylococcus Invasion by Therapeutic Inoculations of the Corresponding Bacterial Vaccines," to be illustrated by a demonstration of patients and of the methods employed for controlling the effects produced on the blood by inoculation.

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### THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

**Reached** by Central London Electric Railway to Tottenham Court Road Station ;

by omnibus to Berners Street.

The hospital is within five minutes' walk of the Russell Square District.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 2 p.m.*

The hospital contains 340 beds.

There is a separate wing for patients suffering from cancer, containing 45 beds, to which are attached Laboratories for special research.

In the Electric and Light Departments treatment is carried out with X rays, Finsen light and radiant heat.

There are special departments for gynæcology, dermatology, ophthalmology, laryngology, and diseases of children.

Attached to the hospital are Clinical and Bacteriological Laboratories and a Pathological Museum.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

**Situated** on the Albert Embankment, by Westminster Bridge, S.E.

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway to Westminster Bridge Station ;

by omnibus to Westminster Bridge.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 2 p.m.*

St. Thomas's Hospital is a very ancient foundation. The first hospital within the precinct of St. Mary Overie was destroyed by fire in 1207 ; a temporary building took its place until 1228, when a new hospital was built by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. (In 1537 the first type-printed Bible in English was "imprynted in Southwarke in St. Thomas's Hospital by James Nycolson.")

In 1535 Henry VIII sequestered the funds of "St. Thomas



à Becket's Spittil" as church property; but the hospital was again surrendered by him to the then Master, Thomas Thirleby, in 1538, and after the death of Henry VIII it was re-endowed by Edward VI and since 1552 has been in constant use.

Until 1862 the hospital remained on its original site in Southwark, when it was removed to make room for the railway at London Bridge, and now stands in Lambeth, in part on land which once was the property of St. Thomas à Becket, after whom the hospital is named.

The hospital occupies an unusually favourable situation, separated from the Houses of Parliament at Westminster by the river Thames, and bounded on the other side in part by the grounds of Lambeth Palace.

The original cost of the present buildings was £600,000, and they were opened in 1871 by the late Queen Victoria.

They consist of eight separate pavilions, six of which are devoted to wards, one to the Medical School, and one, originally purely administrative, is now being in part converted into a Nurses' Home.

Each ward contains 28 beds, with two additional beds in a small room adjoining which can be utilised for special cases. More than 1800 cubic feet are allotted to each bed, and in the wards for infectious cases the allowance is 2500 cubic feet.

The hospital contains in all about 602 beds, which are allotted as follows: medicine, 210; surgery, 270; gynaecology, 30; ophthalmology, 25; pediatrics, 30. The remaining 50 beds are utilised for patients who are able to pay.

Since the opening of the original buildings in 1871 efforts have been made to keep the hospital thoroughly abreast of modern requirements, and during the tenure of office of the present Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Wainwright, most important improvements have been carried out. The wards are being thoroughly modernised in their fittings and sanitary arrangements; the operating theatres have been remodelled to meet the exigencies of aseptic surgery; the Casualty Department has been practically rebuilt and ventilated on the "plenum" system; the Ophthalmic Department has been remodelled; a Röntgen Ray Department has been added, with Finsen Lamps and all modern electrical apparatus; a Clinical Laboratory has been established, a Clinical Lecture Room provided, and a Working Laboratory added to the Post-mortem Room. Beyond this



at the present moment a large Nursing School is nearing completion.

The School buildings are adapted to the provision of a complete medical curriculum, and there is within them a large Pathological Museum.

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### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in Gower Street, entrance in Grafton Street.

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway to Gower Street Station ;

by Central London Railway, Tottenham Court Road Station ;

by omnibus to Gower Street ;

The hospital is within a few minutes' walk of the Russell Square district.

Visitors will be received on *Wednesday, October 12th, at 2 p.m.*

The building has been erected during the last five years, and is in the form of a cross, with a central block. One wing is not yet occupied. The wards are completely separated from each other and each sanitary block is separated from the ward by a passage. There are medical, surgical, and gynæcological wards, a children's ward, and a special ward for typhoid fever. The special ward for diphtheria is in the unoccupied wing.

The top floor of one wing is occupied by a lecture theatre and by a post-mortem room, chemical, bacteriological, and histological rooms *en suite*.

The new Out-patient Departments (medical, surgical, and dermatological), as well as the waiting-hall for patients, are not yet occupied, but can be seen.

Operations will be taking place on *October 12th, at 2 p.m.*, and there will be a demonstration of medical and surgical cases of special interest.

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### WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

**Situated** opposite Westminster Abbey.

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway to Westminster Bridge Station ;

by omnibus to Westminster.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 2 p.m.*,  
or *Wednesday, October 12th, at 9.15 a.m.*

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### THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in the Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

**Reached** by Metropolitan Railway to King's Cross Stations,  
Central London Electric Railway to Chancery Lane Station ;

by tram-cars and omnibuses to Gray's Inn Road.

The hospital is within a few minutes' walk of the Russell Square District.

Visitors will be received on *Monday, October 10th, at 2 p.m.* (operations), and *Wednesday, October 12th, at 1.30 p.m.* (consultations), and *2 p.m.* (operations).

The Royal Free Hospital was founded in 1828 on the principle of free and unrestricted admission of the sick poor, no letters of recommendation being issued. Poor sick persons are given medical and surgical treatment upon their own application and at the sole discretion of the medical officers. A lady almoner inquires into the means and circumstances of the applicants for relief.

The total number of patients treated during the past year (1903) was 42,548—viz.: in-patients, 2640 ; out-patients, 15,306 ; casualty cases, 24,470 ; maternity cases, 132.

A special feature of the hospital is its association with the London School of Medicine for Women. The school premises are in Handel street. The women medical students receive in the wards and various departments of the hospital their



clinical instruction. Qualified medical women hold the following posts on the hospital staff, viz.: the Physicians for Diseases of Women, Anæsthetists, Clinical and Assistant Pathologists, Curator of Museum, Medical and Surgical Registrars, House Physician and House Surgeon to female patients, and Clinical Assistants.

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## SCIENCE LABORATORIES.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

**Situated** at the University of London, in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

**Reached** by Metropolitan Railway to South Kensington Station ; by omnibus to Albert Hall.

The visitors will be received by the Principal, Sir ARTHUR RÜCKER, on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 a.m.* Dr. WALLER (Director of the laboratory) will receive the visitors and describe the scope of the laboratory at 11 a.m.

Le laboratoire de Physiologie de l'Université de Londres a South Kensington est un laboratoire de recherches et d'enseignement supérieur.

L'enseignement élémentaire se fait dans les laboratoires de chacune des douze écoles médicales de Londres. Les professeurs de celles-ci ne donnent à l'Université même que des cours spéciaux basés sur leurs propres recherches, ne s'adressant qu'aux étudiants déjà instruits ou même experts. Quant aux travaux, le laboratoire est à peu près de la même portée que les Instituts Solvay à Bruxelles—quant aux leçons qui s'y professent, elles sont censées être leçons basées sur les recherches personnelles des professeurs.

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## LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

**Situated** at Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway to Sloane Square Station;  
by omnibus from Charing Cross or Victoria.

Visitors will be received on *Wednesday, October 12th*, at  
10 a.m., by the Director and Staff of the Institute.

The Institute, now known as the Lister Institute, owes its origin to the committee appointed at a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, on July 1st, 1889, for the purpose of taking steps to present M. Pasteur with a grateful acknowledgment from this country of his gratuitous kindness in Paris to over 200 British patients who had been bitten by rabid animals. This committee, realising the want in the United Kingdom of an institute similar in character and purpose to the Institut Pasteur in Paris, was instrumental in founding the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, the parent of the present institution.

The Institute comprises a series of laboratories for bacteriological and chemical research, and other subjects connected with hygiene and preventive medicine. It also possesses a country establishment at Elstree, in Hertfordshire, with further extensive laboratories and stables, where curative serums are made.

The Institute is supported by private benefaction and has received some generous endowments, notably those of Lord Iveagh, the trustees of the late Mr. Berridge, and the Grocers' Company.

## LABORATORIES OF THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

**Situated** at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

**Reached** by Metropolitan Railway to Temple Station;  
by omnibus to Wellington Street, Strand.

A party of twenty-four visitors will be received by the General Superintendent and the Director of the Central



Laboratory, Dr. E. F. Bashford, on *Wednesday, October 12th*, at 10 a.m., and a second party of twenty-four visitors at 11 o'clock.

The activity of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund is directed to placing the investigation of cancer upon a uniform scientific basis throughout the British Empire. The opportunities which India, the Colonies, and Protectorates afford for ascertaining the nature of the incidence of cancer in different native races and widely separated geographical areas are utilised. The details of all cases of cancer occurring in large London hospitals are tabulated uniformly. In addition to statistical inquiries, the investigations consist of experimental and histological work on the nature and processes of growth, and on the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. In this research work especial weight is attached to the study of cancer in the lower animals, domesticated and wild. The investigations are carried out—with the collaboration of various Government Departments, the London hospitals, and numerous private individuals—by a scientific staff representative of the biological, pathological, chemical, and statistical aspects of the work, under the control of an executive committee, of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Royal Society, and the Royal Veterinary College. The Central Laboratory possesses a farm for the accommodation of larger animals.

A demonstration will be given of microscopic and macroscopic preparations, illustrating:—

1. Distribution and character of cancer in the vertebræ.
2. Nature of the transmissibility of cancer.
3. Minute cell characters (mitoses, etc.).

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**THE LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS AND THE  
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, CLAYBURY ASYLUM,  
WOODFORD BRIDGE, ESSEX.**

A cordial invitation is given by the Chairman and Committee of the London County Council Asylums to the French

Physicians and Surgeons to visit any of their asylums and the Epileptic Colony at Ewell (Epsom Town, Station).

On *Wednesday, October 12th*, there is a special invitation to a party of French visitors, limited to thirty, to visit the Pathological Laboratory of the London County Council Asylums at Claybury, when luncheon will be provided upon arrival by the Chairman, Mr. E. J. Horniman.

The train leaves Liverpool Street Station at 11.45 for Woodford, where conveyances will be ready to take the visitors to the laboratory.

The laboratory, which includes Chemical, Psycho-physical, Photographic, and Histological Departments, is the only municipal pathological laboratory in England. Dr. F. W. Mott, the Director, will give a demonstration of the work carried on there, especially such as relates to the pathology of brain diseases, including sleeping sickness.

If time permits, and the weather is favourable, a drive back to Woodford through Epping Forest is proposed.

Trains return from Woodford to London every half-hour.

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## SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

### NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC.

**Situated** in Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

**Reached** by Central London Electric Railway to British Museum Station ;

by omnibus to Southampton Row.

The hospital is in the Russell Square District.

Visitors will be received on *Monday, October 10th, at 2 p.m.*

The National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic was founded in the year 1859, for the treatment of patients suffering from nervous disorders and for the investigation of nervous disease. It was not, however, until 1880 that the foundation stone of the present building was laid. On a tablet in the entrance-hall will be seen the well-known names of those who were connected with the hospital at the time of its foundation.

The hospital contains eleven wards, two of which are reserved for surgical cases. These wards accommodate about 200 patients. The physicians attend the out-patient department on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, and give clinical instruction.

The pathological department of the hospital contains a museum, in which are many interesting and instructive specimens.

The various departments of the hospital will be open for inspection and will be visited in the following order :—

Visitors will be met in the entrance-hall and be conducted to the out-patient department and casualty rooms. The wards will then be visited and clinical cases shown ; after which the surgical wards, the operating theatre, the lecture room and museum will be visited.

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### HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GREAT ORMOND STREET.

**Situated** in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury.

**Reached** by Central London Electric Railway, British Museum Station ;

by omnibus to Southampton Row.

The hospital is in the Russell Square district.

Visitors will be received on *Monday, October 10th, at 2 p.m.*

This hospital was founded in 1852 by Dr. Charles West, Sir William Jenner, and Mr. Athol Johnson, with Lord Shaftesbury as President. The hospital contains 200 beds, which are arranged in several medical and surgical wards, and in special wards for diphtheria and whooping-cough. There are also small isolation wards. The operating theatre is of modern construction, and there are special Röntgen-ray and bacteriological departments. There is also an extensive out-patients' department, where over 2000 cases are seen weekly. The wards are built with balconies, so that suitable cases remain in the open air day and night.

The milk for use throughout the building is Pasteurised in the dairy under skilled supervision.

### VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

**Situated** in Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.

**Reached** by Metropolitan Railway to Sloane Street Station ;

by omnibus from Theobald's Road, Bloomsbury, to Chelsea Barracks.

Visitors, ladies as well as gentlemen, will be received on *Wednesday, October 12th, at 2.30.*

The Victoria Hospital for Children was founded in 1866, and was completely rebuilt in 1904, so that it is an example of what is required of a hospital in England at the present time. The service consists of 104 beds, with a large out-patient



department. Boys are admitted into the hospital up to the age of ten years, and girls to that of fourteen. There is a Convalescent Home at Broadstairs, near Margate, in Kent, to which patients are sent weekly, and where they stay a month, or longer if necessary. The Convalescent Home contains fifty beds. The Hospital and the Convalescent Home are supported by voluntary contributions.

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### THE SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

**Situated** in the Marylebone Road, opposite the Great Central Hotel.

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway, to Baker Street Station.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 2.30 p.m.*

This hospital, when situated in Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, was the seat of Sir Spencer Wells's famous work in the early days of ovariotomy. It was moved to its present site in 1890, and has now a school of clinical and surgical gynæcology.

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### CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

**Situated** in Fulham Road, S.W.

**Reached** by District Railway, to South Kensington Station ;

by omnibus, King's Cross to Walham Green, or City to Putney routes.

Visitors will be received on *Wednesday, October 12th, at 10 a.m.*

The hospital is a modern building and well equipped for the reception of cases of pelvic disease in women. Midwifery cases are not received. There are 52 beds.

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### QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in Marylebone Road, N.W.

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway to Edgware Road Station;  
by omnibus, King's Cross to Paddington, which  
passes the hospital.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 a.m.*

The hospital was established in 1752, rebuilt in 1856, and enlarged by the addition of a new wing and by other structural alterations in 1899. It contains 60 beds and receives over 1300 patients annually. Connected with it is a midwifery training school which is attended by medical students and graduates, midwives and monthly nurses.

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### ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

(*Moorfields Eye Hospital.*)

**Situated** in the City Road.

**Reached** by omnibus and tram-car from Bloomsbury;  
by "Favourite" omnibus from Bank in 15 minutes;  
by City and South London Electric Railway from  
Bank to Old Street.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 a.m.*

The hospital was founded in Charterhouse Square in 1804; moved to larger building at Moorfields in 1821; enlarged in 1868; further enlarged in 1875; incorporated by Royal Charter, 1890; removed to City Road in 1899.

The buildings consist of three blocks, the City Road front being designed after the French type of Renaissance architecture. Special attention has been given to the arrangements for treating out-patients, for whose accommodation there are waiting rooms on the ground floor capable of seating 400



persons. The consulting rooms, refraction rooms, spectacle room, dispensary, and rooms for ophthalmoscope and Röntgen-ray work are on the same floor, and are fitted with every modern requirement, as indeed are also the wards, operation rooms, laboratory, and other portions of the buildings, which are lighted throughout with electricity. Special attention has been paid to the subject of warming and ventilation.

In the year 1903 there were relieved 2122 in-patients, and 39,752 out-patients, while the number of out-patients' visits amounted to 121,638. The average number of beds occupied daily is 100. The average number of attendances of out-patients is 400 a day.

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#### ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

**Situated** in King William Street, Strand.

**Reached** by train or omnibus to Charing Cross.

The hospital contains forty beds and an extensive out-patient department.

The medical staff will be glad to receive visitors on *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 10th, 11th, and 12th, from 1 to 4 p.m.*

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#### HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON.

**Situated** in the Fulham Road, South Kensington, S.W.

**Reached** by Metropolitan Railway to South Kensington Station ;  
by omnibus to the hospital from Charing Cross and Piccadilly.

Visitors will be received on *Wednesday, October 12th, at 2.30 p.m.*

The Brompton Hospital for Consumption was established in the year 1841. Extension buildings were erected in the year 1881. The old and new buildings accommodate 318 patients. The original hospital is built in the form of the letter **H** and stands in three acres of ground, the dimension of the wings being 200 feet and the cross gallery 190 feet. The ground floor is on a level with the gardens and contains rooms for the physicians, resident officers, secretary, steward, etc. The kitchens are built outside the hospital and are fitted with all modern appliances. The first floor is devoted exclusively to female patients, in several galleries, and the second floor to male patients. There is a chapel on the north side of the hospital.

The new buildings were erected in 1881, and are connected by an underground passage (beneath the Fulham Road) with the original hospital. The basement is devoted to the compressed-air bath, the creasote bath room, store-room, etc. The ground floor has a central entrance-hall, spacious out-patient department, rooms for resident medical officers, the throat and dental departments, a large concert-hall, and outside the buildings the post-mortem room, museum, bacteriological room, and the various rooms for sterilisation, disposal of sputum, etc. The first, second, and third floors are devoted to patients. In the mezzanine are rooms for the Röntgen-ray Department. The top floor contains the kitchen, an isolation block, and a small laboratory. The patients are accommodated in small wards containing from two to eight beds, which open out upon the corridors in which the convalescent patients spend the day. Non-tuberculous patients are as far as possible isolated from tuberculous subjects except in the day galleries. The tuberculous patients are kept in wards and corridors with open windows. The wards are heated by open fires and the corridors by steam coils.

The nurses are accommodated in a large Nursing Home recently built and separated from the hospital.

The Brompton Hospital has recently erected a Sanatorium and Convalescent Home for 100 patients at a cost of nearly £70,000 at Heatherside, near Camberley, Surrey, in the pine-wood district, some forty miles from London.



### ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE.

**Situated** in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

**Reached** by Central London Electric Railway to British Museum Station ;

The hospital is in the Russell Square district.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 2 p.m.*

This hospital has 65 beds for the reception, maintenance, and surgical treatment of the children of the poor suffering from tuberculous disease of the hip-joint. Such cases only are admitted as present a reasonable prospect of cure, and children who may require or may have undergone excision, or are suffering from spinal disease, or are incurable, are not eligible.

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### ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

**Situated** in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

**Reached** on foot in five minutes from Charing Cross.

Visitors will be received on *Wednesday, October 12th, at 2 o'clock.*

St. Peter's Hospital is devoted to the treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary system.

In the last decade 600 cases of vesical calculus have been treated at the hospital, and more than 100 cases of vesical and renal calculus are now operated upon annually. The treatment of benign enlargement of the prostate by complete removal was practised in over thirty cases in 1903.

The out-patient attendances during the past year were more than 46,000 in number.

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## ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

**Situated** in the City Road, E.C.

**Reached** by omnibus and tramcar from King's Cross and the City.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 2.30 p.m.*

This hospital was founded by Mr. Salmon in 1835, and was partly rebuilt and largely added to ten years ago.

Last year the daily average of beds occupied was 33·4, and the number of in-patients treated was 464, whilst the out-patients numbered 1835.

## WEST LONDON HOSPITAL AND POSTGRADUATE COLLEGE.

**Situated** in the Hammersmith Road, three miles west of Hyde Park Corner.

**Reached** by District or Metropolitan Railways to Hammersmith Station.

Omnibuses from Piccadilly pass the door.

The physicians attend daily at 2.30 p.m., and operations are performed by the surgeons at 2.30. Out-patients are seen by the Assistant Physicians and Surgeons daily at 2.30.

Special departments: *Monday*, Ophthalmic cases; *Tuesday*, Throat and Nose cases; *Wednesday*, Gynæcological cases; all at 2.30 p.m.

The hospital contains 160 beds. The hospital practice is reserved for qualified men. It is situated in the midst of a very populous district, and treats a large number of cases.

The Post-Graduate College was started in 1895. The course of instruction usually lasts three months, and besides attendance on the hospital practice it includes daily lectures on



various subjects, and demonstrations in the wards. It has a well-equipped pathological laboratory, where bacteriological classes are held. One of the special features of the College is the holding of small classes in various special subjects, such as diseases of the eye, of the throat and nose, radiography, anæsthetics, gynæcology, and intestinal surgery.

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### THE MEDICAL GRADUATES' COLLEGE AND POLYCLINIC.

**Situated** in Chenies Street, Tottenham Court Road (within four minutes' walk of Russell Square).

**Reached** by the Metropolitan Railway to Gower Street Station ;  
by the Central London Electric Railway to Tottenham Court Road.

The College is open daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and the Council of the College will be pleased if the French Visitors will regard themselves as Honorary Members during their stay in London.

The College is equipped as a post-graduate school containing class and lecture rooms, ophthalmoscopic room, Röntgen-rays department, pathological laboratory, and a museum, library, and smoking room.

A clinique will be held daily at 4 p.m. as follows :

Monday, October 10th : Dermatological cases.

Tuesday, October 11th : Medical cases.

Wednesday, October 12th : Surgical cases.

The clinique will be followed each day at 5.15 p.m. by a lecture on some special medical or surgical subject.

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### ST. MARY'S ISLINGTON INFIRMARY.

**Situated** on Highgate Hill, N.

**Reached** by omnibus from Tottenham Court Road, or from Trafalgar Square, to the Archway Tavern, Highgate.

Visitors will be received on *Tuesday, October 11th, at 10 a.m.*

This infirmary is provided for the sick poor of Islington. It is governed by a Committee of Poor Law Guardians elected by the ratepayers, and is controlled by the Local Government Board, who issue the orders for its management. The population of Islington is about 350,000.

Medical and surgical cases only are at present admitted, but a maternity department is in contemplation. There are twenty-eight large wards, with a corresponding number of isolation wards adjoining, the total number of beds available being 840. The number of admissions yearly is about 4000. The paid staff of officials employed is 240—the nursing staff numbering 104. Patients are admitted on a certificate from a District medical officer, but no cases of urgency are refused.

Electricity is largely used in the establishment, the generators being on the premises. Visitors may inspect the operating theatre, laboratory, radiographing room, and dispensary, as well as the electrical and mechanical departments

### LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

**Situated** at the Seamen's Hospital Society's Branch Hospital, near the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E.

**Reached** in twenty minutes by railway from Fenchurch Street Station (Great Eastern Railway) to Connaught Road Station. Two minutes' walk from the Connaught Road Station.

Visitors will be received on *Monday, October 10th, at 3 p.m.*



The London School of Tropical Medicine owes its origin to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, with the object of affording instruction in tropical medicine to medical officers in the Colonial Service, invited the Committee of Management of the Seamen's Hospital Society to establish a school in connection with their hospitals.

No more suitable spot than the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks could have been selected, as, at the docks, ships arrive from all parts of the Tropics in larger numbers than elsewhere. The proximity of the hospital and school to the docks allows of immediate admission, thus affording ready opportunity for the treatment of patients, and for the observation and study of tropical diseases in their acute stages.

The object of the school is not only to acquaint the student with the diseases of the Tropics, not only to teach him how to treat the various ailments he may meet with, but also to put him in the way of investigating tropical diseases, to train him to observe, to record, and to study scientifically, these great tropical scourges. Bacteriological, pathological, and physiological institutions are within the reach of every practitioner in Europe; but in the Tropics every medical man may have to depend upon himself in dealing with the prevention, cure, and investigation of disease in that field in which animal parasitology especially plays an important part.

The premises assigned to the teaching of tropical diseases have been specially built for the purpose. The appliances in the school are of the most modern character, the laboratories being fitted with every requisite, and the constant attendance of the medical superintendent and tutor insures that all special diseases are demonstrated and investigated as opportunity arises. Bacteriology and animal parasitology, so far as they concern the special clinical work, are systematically taught; pathological anatomy is demonstrated in the museum and in the post-mortem room as opportunity may offer; the methods of mounting microscopical preparations, and of collecting, preserving, and transmitting important vegetable or animal specimens, are dealt with practically. The Medical Tutor conducts three systematic courses during the year. Students also have the privilege of attending the medical and surgical practice at the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich.

### THE DERMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A meeting of the Dermatological Society of London will be held at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., on *Wednesday, October 12th, at 4.30 p.m.* to which the French physicians and surgeons are invited. It has been arranged that only important cases of, as far as possible, general rather than purely dermatological interest will be brought forward.

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### THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

The Society possesses a large library. It places its library at the disposal of the French visitors on *Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, October 10th, 11th, and 12th, from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.* A special writing room will be set apart for their use, and tea and coffee will be provided in the afternoons.

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THE ROYAL SOCIETIES CLUB, ST. JAMES'S  
STREET, S.W.

The Council of the Club have kindly extended the courtesy of temporary honorary membership to all the French physicians and surgeons during their visit to London, *October 10th, 11th, and 12th.*

## LIST OF FRENCH VISITORS.

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### *Section de Médecine Générale.*

- M. APERT. 14 Rue de Marignan, Paris. Médecin des Hôp.  
M. AUDUBERT. Luchon.  
M. BARRIÉ. Bagnères de Luchon.  
M. BÈCHET. Avranches. Anc. Interne Hôp., Paris.  
M. BERTHOD. 10 Rue Marbeuf, Paris. Anc. Interne Hôp., Paris.  
M. BEZANÇON. 84 Rue de Monceau, Paris. Prof. agr. Fac. méd.; Méd. Hôp.  
M. BLANC. 5 Rue de Rigny, Paris.  
M. BOËTCAY. Le Mans.  
Prof. BOUCHARD. 174 Rue de Rivoli, Paris. Membre de l'Institut; Prof. à la Faculté.  
M. BOULLOCHE. 5 Rue Bonaparte, Paris. Méd. Hôp.  
M. BRIAND. Méd. Hôp., Paris.  
M. CARNOT. 73 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris. Prof. agrégé Fac. méd.; Méd. Hôp., Paris.  
M. CARRA. 9 Rue du Havre, Paris.  
Prof. CHANTEMESSE. 30 Rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris. Prof. à la Faculté; Membre de l'Académie de Médecine.  
M. CHAUFFARD. 2 Rue St. Simon, Paris. Prof. agr. Fac. méd.; Méd. Hôp., Cochin.  
M. CHERVIN. 82 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris.  
M. CLAISSE. 197 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. Méd. Hôp. de la Pitié.  
M. CORNELOUP. Lyon. Interne des Hôp.  
M. DEPASSE. 74 Rue de Rennes, Paris.  
M. DUFOURNIER. 102 Rue de la Tour, Paris.  
M. ESTRABAND. 22 Avenue du Friedland, Paris. Anc. Interne Hôp., Paris.



- M. GALLIARD. 4 Rue Cambaceres, Paris. Méd. Hôp., Lariboisière.
- M. M. GARNIER. 82 Rue du Rocher, Paris. Anc. Interne Hôp., Paris.
- M. HUCHARD. 38 Boulevard des Invalides. Memb. Acad. méd.; Méd. Hôp., Necker.
- M. JAMBON. Lyon. Interne de Hôp.
- M. LAFFITTE. 91 Rue de Seine, Paris. Méd. des Hôp.
- M. MACÉ. Aix les Bains.
- M. LOUIS MARTIN. Institut Pasteur, Paris. Méd. Institut Pasteur.
- M. MATTON. Salies de Bearn. Anc. Interne Hôp., Paris.
- M. MONARD. Aix les Bains.
- M. NIEPPE. Cambrai.
- M. POCHON. 6 Avenue Friedland, Paris.
- M. POIRIER. 5 Quai Malaquais, Paris. Prof. Anat. à la Faculté.
- M. POROT. Lyon. Interne de Hôp.
- M. RABOT. 9 Cours Gambetta, Lyon. Chir. Hôp.
- M. RÉNON. 53 Avenue Montaigne, Paris. Prof. agr. Fac. méd.; Méd. Hôp. Pitié.
- M. SILLONVILLE. Aix les Bains.
- M. SOUPAULT. 66 Rue de Monceau, Paris. Méd. Hôp.
- M. SURMONT. Lille. Prof. Fac. méd.
- M. TEISSIER. 205 Boulevard St. Germain. Prof. agr. Fac. méd.; Méd. Hôp.
- M. TISSIER-GUY. Méd. Hôp., Paris.
- M. BARRABÉ. Bagnoles de l'Orne.
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